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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

EXPAND MINE INSTALLATIONS;
DISCOVERS NEW CEMENT

SMELTER TO INCREASE PRODUCTION -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 3 Oct 50

The smelter of the Trepca lead and zinc mine will be expanded by the end of 1950, so that its capacity will be three times as great as before the war. The smelter, which is located in Zvečan, will be 27 meters high. The new blast furnace of the smelter, the capacity of which will be ten times as great as that of the old blast furnace in Trepca, will be completed soon. In addition to the blast furnace, two reverberatory furnaces and two towers for electrostatic collectors are being built. The new installations will be used chiefly for processing lead concentrate of low quality which has been exploited only partly thus far. The purpose of expanding the smelting installations is to concentrate the processing of lead concentrates of other mines, such as those at Zletovo, Ajvalija, Koponik, Avala, Novo Brdo, and Jancevo.

The flotation installations of the Trepca mine will also be expanded, and new Yugoslav-made machinery will be installed there. The gas generator shop will be expanded soon. Two new boilers have been installed there already, while two others are still under construction. All the expanded shops are scheduled to begin operation by the end of November. A new steam boiler, which will be ready in spring 1951, will be installed in the power plant of the mine.

NICKEL, WOLFRAM DEPOSITS DISCOVERED -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec,
29 Sep 50

During the past few years, nickel ore was discovered in Ivanjica, Serbia, and wolfram ore near Neresnica, Serbia. During the exploitation of aluminum ore, vanadium was obtained as a by-product.

Selenium is being obtained at the Bor copper mine. The smelter in Meziće is producing calcium molybdate, while the zinc installation in Celje is producing pure redistilled zinc. The production of gold and silver as a by-product of electrolytic copper has increased considerably. The production of cadmium from lead and zinc ores started recently.

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This year's lead production will amount to almost 80,000 tons. Last year's production amounted to 57,000 tons, as compared to 11,000 in 1939. The production of raw zinc will soon reach the 10,000-ton mark. The 1949 zinc production amounted to 8,800 tons, as compared to the prewar production of 4,900 tons.

FINDS NEW METHOD OF PRODUCING MINIMUM -- Belgrade, Borba, 18 Sep 50

The Scientific Research Institute of Serbia recently discovered a new method of producing minimum. Yugoslavia uses about 400 tons of this substance annually. Minimum is ordinarily produced from lead, but the institute recently succeeded in producing it from cerussite ore more rapidly and at less cost.

SALVAGE IRON FROM DEMOLOSHED BRIDGE -- Ljubljana, Slovenski Porocevalec, 6 Oct 50

The iron railroad bridge over the Danube between Novi Sad and Petrovaradin, which was blown up by the Germans in 1944, was partly removed after the liberation to facilitate navigation, and 550 tons of iron bridge framework were left on the bottom of the Danube. The present bridge, which was reconstructed in 1945, is used by both railroad and road traffic.

Recently a salvaging team began to salvage the iron framework of the sunken bridge. Thus far, 300 tons of iron have been salvaged and are being shipped to the "Mostogradnja" Enterprise in Titel for the building of small bridges.

DEVELOPS NEW TYPE OF CEMENT -- Belgrade, Glas, 4 Oct 50

Engr Stjepan Palaversic, who is employed at the laboratories of the Dalmatian Cement Enterprise in Split, recently discovered that a new type of cement can be extracted from oil shale. He found that the slag left after the oil has been extracted from the shale is very useful in the production of cement. Production of this type of cement is much cheaper than production of ordinary cement, because shale oil instead of coal can be used for the heating process.

Other experts in these laboratories have determined that sulfo cement will eventually replace all other types of cement, because it is more resistant and cheaper. To produce this type of cement it is necessary to combine slag, gypsum, and clinkers. As soon as the equipment for the production of this type of cement is available, the Yugoslav cement factories will begin to produce sulfo cement.

LIMESTONE FACTORY GETS NEW KILNS -- Belgrade, Borba, 20 Sep 50

Pristina, 19 September -- Two kilns are being built in the "Lepenac" Limestone Factory in Kacanik. The kilns will be in operation before the end of 1950. They will have a capacity of 36 tons of limestone per 24 hours. A thermal power plant is also being built in the factory. The plant building is completed, and two fully equipped steam locomobiles have been installed.

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